

from the House floor, Nadler, Rep. Ben Gilman, R-N.Y., and six aides to other New York lawmakers lectured the bureaucrats for nearly four hours, not letting them go until 8:15 p.m., according to a written summary of the meeting.

"The amount of political pressure exerted against the department was truly extraordinary in this case," department official Diane Sedicum wrote in a memo a few days after the April 28, 1993, meeting.

Nadler denies he was exerting undue pressure.

Ultimately, the takeover bid failed and the media school folded.

David Longanecker, the department assistant secretary who oversees student aid, said he sees the pressure as part of the normal give and take between the department and Congress.

He said that only once during his 2-year tenure has he felt truly uncomfortable with a request from a member of Congress, "where a person suggested retribution."

Arm Twisting? Other recent cases demonstrate just how much pressure lawmakers can apply on the Education Department when it comes to enforcement of financial-aid rules. For instance:

■ Former Rep. Donald Lukens, R-Ohio, was indicted last month on charges he accepted bribes in return for interceding with the Education Department on behalf of a Cincinnati-based chain of trade schools. The indictment contends that he contacted the department to help keep student-loan and Pell grant money for low- to middle-income students flowing to the schools, despite their failure to meet department requirements. Lukens has pleaded not guilty.

■ A main focus of the 1993 hearings was millions of dollars that had flowed to certain orthodox Jewish schools in and around New York City for ineligible programs or students. When the department began to investigate by visiting some of the aid recipients at home, Sens. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., and Arlen Specter, R-Pa., wrote Education Secretary Richard Riley asking him to back off. Riley refused, saying the interviews had uncovered "serious violations." Officials of some of the schools had made campaign contributions to New York lawmakers.

When asked by senators at the October 1993 hearing about congressional pressure, Education Department officials made no reference to the Nadler meeting, though it had occurred just a few months earlier.

But Longanecker did address the problem when asked at the hearing whether Congress was to blame for rampant abuses of Pell grant and loan money.

"Every congressperson I have talked to wants us to manage this program more tightly," Longanecker replied. "On the other hand, when it comes down to an institution that happens to be in their general jurisdiction, it is a different story."

ing best picture. Its star, Tom Hanks, became only the second performer to win as best actor two years in a row.

"I feel as though I'm standing on magic legs in a special effects process that is too unbelievable to imagine and far too costly to make a reality," said an emotional Hanks, who won last year as the lawyer dying of AIDS in "Philadelphia."

■ See OSCARS, Page A-6

the national service corps, an target of GOP budget-cutters on Capitol Hill.

he White House has accused Republicans of targeting school-lunch, education, jobs and anti-drug programs for children. Republicans, who are proposing much deeper cuts in the federal bureaucracy, say Clinton has not gone far enough.

Mag Corp Leads List of Utah Polluters

Company Is Linked to 79% Of State's Toxic Emissions

By Mike Gorrell
THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

One company — Magnesium Corp. of America (Mag Corp) — was responsible for 79% of the toxic chemicals released by large Utah manufacturers in 1993.

Its discharge of 73.3 million pounds of chlorine into the air was largely responsible for Utah being listed as the ninth highest polluting state that year, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's latest "Toxic Release Inventory."

Utah had been the 13th highest polluter in 1992, when Mag Corp cut chlorine emissions from its magnesium-processing plant on the Great Salt Lake's western shore in Tooele County to 61 million pounds (down from 110 million pounds in 1989).

But Mag Corp's pollution releases rebounded in '93, and Utah's ranking went with it. Overall, 143 Utah facilities told EPA they released 91.8 million pounds of toxic chemicals to the air, water and land.

"The data show chemical pollution in Utah has increased," said Patricia Hull,

■ See MAG CORP, Page A-4

■ Chart inventories Top 10 emitters A-4

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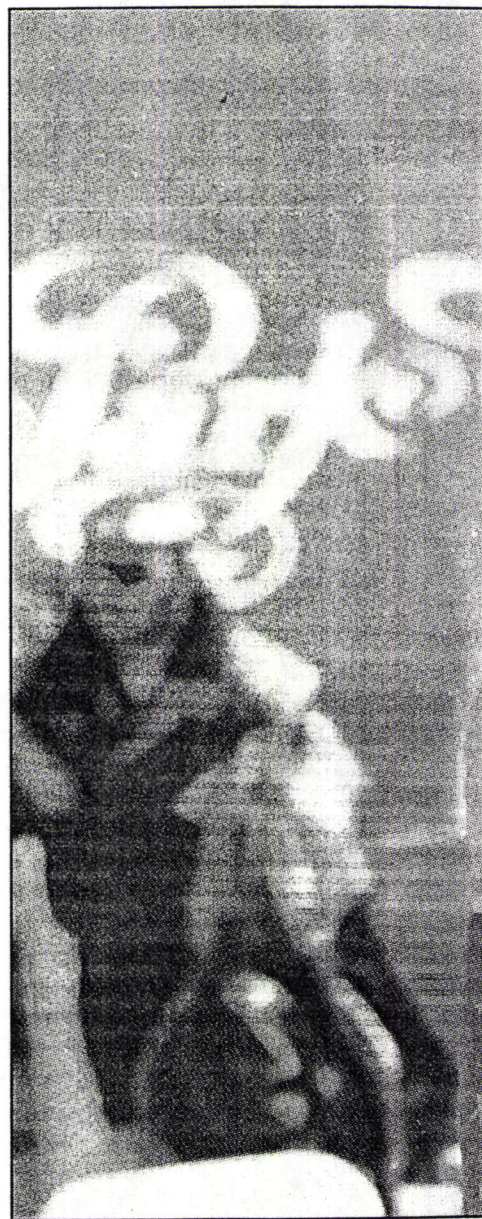
Iran Is New Test Case for Nuclear



By Charles J. Hanley
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TEL AVIV, Israel — Deep inside the Israeli Defense Ministry, a pin-up of the atomic age adorns an ex-general's wall: an "after" photo of Osirak, the Iraqi nuclear site bombed to useless bits by Israel in 1981.

Would Israel do it again, this time



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Kristina Koznick, of Burnsville, Minn. first in the Women's Slalom at the U.

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Mag Corp Leads List of Utah Polluters

■ Continued from A-1

EPA's regional director of air, radiation and toxics. "This course must be altered. EPA encourages local industries to integrate pollution-prevention techniques and applauds those that have."

Several companies on Utah's "Top 10" polluter list had sizable declines from 1992 to '93.

Thiokol Corp. reduced air pollution from its Clearfield plant, where space-shuttle booster engines are cleaned and recast for use in subsequent missions, by 37 percent — nearly 200,000 pounds.

"The company has a strong initiative to replace solvents that remove the oil, grease and contaminants that cause adhesives [in the shuttle casing] not to bond," said spokesman Steve Lawson. "At some point they will be replaced with water-based solvents."

A similar switch to water-based solvents helped Hercules Inc. reduce releases at its West Valley City rocket-motor operations by

410,000 pounds in '93. Company spokesman Dave Nicponski predicts that by the time 1995 emissions are reported [in 1997], releases "will be almost gone."

Louis Kelsch, office manager for Fashion Cabinet Manufacturing in West Jordan, said his company also is moving away from the use of lacquers and sealers that contain toxic chemicals. The shift to less-problematic varnishes was reflected in 1993's numbers and should improve the next few years, he said.

But Mag Corp's numbers went up after two years of improvement. In fact, its 1-year increase — 12.6 million pounds — exceeded the total emissions of Utah's second largest polluter, Kennecott Utah Copper.

Mag Corp's 1993 emissions are the subject of a dispute with the Utah Division of Air Quality.

In November, the agency issued Mag Corp a "notice of violation" for allegedly releasing more chlorine than its permit allows. The company is disputing the citation. The two sides will meet again this week to try to resolve their differences, said Air Quality director Russell Roberts.

Although Mag Corp's air-pollution emissions are by far the largest in the United States, Roberts said monitoring equipment around Tooele County has not de-

Utah's Top Polluters

Facility	Location	1993*	1992*
Magnesium Corp. of America	Rowley	73,300,000	60,900,000
Kennecott Utah Copper	Magna	11,700,000	10,200,000
Hercules Inc.	West Valley	2,150,000	2,560,000
Thiokol Corp.	Promontory	1,210,000	1,360,000
Geneva Steel	Vineyard	333,894	381,872
Thiokol Corp.	Clearfield	320,000	511,000
Hercules Inc.	Clearfield	136,200	143,194
Karman Kitchens Inc.	Salt Lake City	131,691	132,500
Fashion Cabinet Mfg.	West Jordan	127,855	152,673
Utility Trailer Mfg.	Clearfield	117,417	67,607

*In pounds of toxic chemicals emitted

Source: Utah Department of Environmental Quality

The Salt Lake Tribune

tected elevated levels of chlorine.

The impact is even harder to gauge because there is no health standard for chlorine. There is for fine particulates, carbon monoxide and ozone — Utah's most health-threatening pollutants.

"These numbers have no meaning if there is no standard to compare them against," Roberts said. "There aren't many sources of ambient chlorine in the world, so it's hard to determine its relative importance."

The numbers could become more important over time, said

division toxicologist Steve Packham. When decades of data are available, instead of the current four years, air-quality analysts "hopefully will see some trend and distinguish waves from tides."

"It's a dynamic world out there, and the numbers will go up and down as a result of any number of things," Packham said.

"With only a few numbers, it's hard to know whether an increase or decrease is just the noise of waves hitting the beach or an actual shift in the tide. Over time, as the years click off, we'll be able to tell better."

Federal Workers Retiring in Droves

THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON — This may be the week for the biggest T.G.I.F. party that Washington has seen since the end of World War II. A record number of federal work-

Tough Maryland Smoking Ban Eased a Bit

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Hours after Maryland's highest court allowed one of the nation's strictest smoking bans to take effect Monday, the governor signed into a law a compromise that creates

occupied by two or more people.

Originally, the regulations also would have prohibited smoking in taverns, hotel and motel rooms, and all restaurants. Worried about the effect on tourism and bars, restaurants and taverns, the Legislature approved a bill ex-

Under the deal, smoking would be allowed in taverns, hotel and motel rooms and, with some restrictions, in all restaurants.

Steve Buckingham, a leader of the anti-smoking forces, criticized the concession.

"What that says to me is that no

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